U.S. Department of Agriculture • Home and Garden Bulletin No. 181

# Shrubs, Vines, and Trees

## ..for Summer Color

## Contents


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Shrubs | 1 |
| Vines | 12 |
| Trees | 14 |
| Selection and planning | 17 |
| A word of caution concerning vines | 18 |



Washington, D.C. Issued July 1972

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 15 cents
Stock Number 0100–2435

# Shrubs, Vines, and Trees ..for Summer Color

*Information for this bulletin was supplied by*
*Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service*

Color in most gardens is a springtime thing. In the heat of the summer, color in the garden is usually limited to monotonous shades of green. But by planting just a few of the great variety of shrubs, vines, and trees available, you can relieve this monotony and have a colorful and beautiful garden all summer long.

When you stop to consider the small amount of care required, flowering shrubs, vines, and trees can be just as rewarding in your garden as annuals or perennials.

Will the plants described in this booklet grow in your garden? You can find out by referring to the zone map on page 19. From the map, determine what zone you live in; then, by matching the numbers on the zone map with the ones appearing after the name of each plant, you can determine if that plant is suitable for your geographic area.

If the plant is suitable for your geographic area, next consider whether you have a suitable location for it in your garden; that is, can you provide shade or sun, acid or neutral soil, protection from wind and air pollution, or any other special requirement that the plant might have.

In this booklet the shrubs, vines, and trees are listed by their common names in alphabetical order. The scientific names of the plants appear on page 20.

## SHRUBS

### Beautyberry

***Zones 5 to 9***

Beautyberry is a medium-size graceful shrub that grows 5 to 7 feet tall. It dies back to the ground in severe winters, but sends up new shoots the following spring. This shrub blooms in the late summer, usually August, bearing small pink flowers in short clusters. The flowers are followed by purple or white berries that last a few weeks in autumn.

Plant beautyberry in the early spring or fall in a place sheltered from high winds. Beautyberry thrives in the sun, but will tolerate partial shade.

## Bluebeard
### *Zones 5 to 10*

Bluebeard is usually small, growing 3 to 6 feet tall. The wispy flowers are violet blue to powder blue, sometimes white, lasting from August until the first frost.

Bluebeard needs lots of sunshine and should be set out in well drained soil.

In the winter, protect the plants with a light mulch, and prune them to the ground every spring.

## Bottlebrush Buckeye
### *Zones 5 to 10*

Bottlebrush buckeye is a coarse wide-spreading shrub. It grows 8 to 12 feet tall and up to 20 feet broad, spreading by underground suckers. The small white flowers appear in July and August. They form erect cylindrical clusters or spikes about one foot long on the end of each branch.

Bottlebrush buckeye thrives and shows its flowers to best advantage in full sunlight; however, it will tolerate partial shade.

## Butterflybush
### *Zones 5 to 9*

Butterflybush, sometimes called summer lilac or orange-eye butterflybush, is a compact shrub that grows 6 to 8 feet tall. It begins blooming in July and continues until the first heavy frost. The stems of the plant bear fragrant clusters of flowers 12 to 18 inches long. Four colors are available from most nurseries: pink, white, blue, and a deep reddish purple. The butterflybush is good for cut flowers and the blooms attract butterflies. It is hardy throughout most of the United States.

*Beautyberry*

Set your plants out in the spring. If you plant them in the sun, they will grow well in practically any soil. It is a good idea to leave plenty of room when you plant this shrub because it often grows to be as broad as it is tall.

Butterflybush is a "die-back" shrub; in a hard winter it is likely to die back all the way to the ground. But it will grow again the next spring, flowering on the new growth. Prune out the dead wood every spring.

## Buttonbush
### *Zones 4 to 10*

A native shrub, the buttonbush grows well over most of the United States. The flowers look like creamy white pincushions. They appear in early July and continue until late August. They are about one inch in diameter and are pleasantly fragrant. This shrub grows about 15 feet tall.

Plant in the spring. A moist soil and partial shade are the best conditions for growth. It is especially valued for its ability to grow in swampy land.

## Carolina-Allspice
### *Zones 5 to 10*

Carolina-allspice, sometimes called sweetshrub, grows quickly to a height of 4 to 6 feet. The blossoms, borne from May until July, are reddish brown, have a spicy fragrant scent, and are nearly 2 inches in diameter. This shrub is hardy as far north as the Great Lakes region.

Set plants out in the early spring or fall. This shrub grows vigorously in almost any well-drained soil and requires little care once established.

## Chaste-tree
### *Zones 5 to 9*

In the South, the chaste-tree grows to a considerable height and width, increasing about 3 to 5 feet each year. It blooms from July until September. The flowers are small and fragrant, borne in terminal clusters 5 to 7 inches long. Colors are lilac, pale violet, or white. The gray foliage of the plant is pleasantly aromatic. You will find this shrub especially useful at the back of a perennial border as a filler.

Spring is the best time for planting. Be sure to keep the roots from drying out. The chaste-tree thrives in light, sandy soil and full sunlight. If you have difficulty with this plant, add some peat moss or leaf mold to the soil.

North of Philadelphia, the chaste-tree is a die-back shrub. In that region, the plant should be pruned back within 6 or 8 inches of the soil each spring, and should have a loose straw or evergreen mulch to protect it during the winter.

## Cornish Heath
### *Zones 6 to 10*

Cornish heath is native to southwest Europe. It grows about one foot tall, flowering from July until October. The pinkish-purple flowers are small, very bright, and bloom in pairs.

Set the plants out in the spring or fall in well-drained, sandy soil. Pick a sunny location and place the plants about 12 inches apart. Heath does best in poor soil, so don't add any fertilizer. Keep well watered through the hot weather until the plants are firmly established. Though heath needs plenty of water, large quantities applied at a single watering will damage the plants. It is better to give them frequent light waterings.

The plants will grow thicker if you cut them back to the ground just after the flowering season.

## Crapemyrtle
### *Zones 7 to 10*

Crapemyrtle requires little care. It is easily grown in either tree or shrub form. It grows taller in zones 9 and 10 than it does elsewhere, often reaching a height of 20 feet. The flowers begin

*Crapemyrtle*

appearing in July and continue through September; they form crinkly clusters 4 to 9 inches long. Exact time of bloom depends on variety and location. Crapemyrtle usually has one heavy flush of bloom followed by sporadic blooming during the rest of the growing season. Colors available are white, pink, red, or lavender. This shrub often blooms in the first year.

Set the plants out in late fall or early spring. Plant them barerooted in any ordinary garden soil at the same depth as they were in the nursery. For best blooming, set the plants in full sunlight.

## Devils-Walkingstick
### *Zones 7 to 9*

Also known as Hercules-club, devils-walkingstick is planted to best advantage as a specimen on a large open lawn. It takes up too much space for a small garden. It ordinarily reaches a height of 12 to 16 feet, but will sometimes grow to 25 feet and higher. The whitish flowers appear in August. They are extremely small, but form large clusters 2 to 3 feet long and nearly a foot across.

Transplant barerooted in the spring. Devils-walkingstick favors a moist rich soil; it will grow well in sun or partial shade.

## Flowering Raspberry
### *Zones 3 to 4*

Flowering raspberry grows quickly to a height of 3 to 6 feet. It blooms from June until September. The flowers are purple, fragrant, and about 2 inches in diameter. They form in multiflowered clusters at the tips of the stems.

Plant in the early spring. Try to select a spot with moist soil where the plants will receive some shade during the day.

## Germander
### *Zones 6 to 10*

Germander is a good substitute for boxwood in hedges and borders. It grows about a foot high, and its rosy-purple spikes of flowers begin to bloom in July. This plant is a good source of cut flowers.

Plant in early spring or fall. Set the plants in the sun in a well-drained place. If you want a hedge, set plants out in early spring about 6 inches apart.

## Glory Bower

### *Zones 6 to 9*

Glory bower is a tall-growing shrub. It almost always reaches a height of 20 feet. The flowers appear in August. They are white, very fragrant, and nearly 2 inches in diameter. They are borne in clusters at the ends of the branches, and are followed by blue berries in a red, star-shaped calyx. The calyx is attractive even after the berries have dropped. They remain on the shrub for several weeks. Glory bower does best in partial shade.

Plant glory bower in the spring, especially in cold climates. It is best planted alone as a specimen tree.

It is not particular about soil but it needs partial shade.

## Glossy Abelia

### *Zones 5 to 10*

Glossy abelia is a dense, spreading plant with long, arching branches. This shrub flowers freely in August and September. The small, pink flowers are borne in clusters. Glossy abelia is attractive even after the petals have fallen because of the bronze, star-shaped calyx that remains on the plant for a long time. The foliage is semi-evergreen, and the color in autumn is bronze.

Glossy abelia will grow almost anywhere but does best in a sunny place in well-drained soil. It is excellent for either natural or pruned hedges. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart.

## Heather

### *Zones 6 to 10*

Heather is good for rock gardens and other places where space is limited. It grows only a foot or so tall, but forms a dense ground-cover. Heather is one of the few shurbs that thrives in and actually requires poor soil. Heather blooms in the summer. The flowers are small upright spikes 6 to 8 inches long. Colors are pink, white, red, and lavender.

Set the plants out in the spring or fall in a damp place. Space them about 12 inches apart. Since heather requires an acid soil, don't use fertilizer. Peat moss or leaf mold will make the soil sufficiently acid for good growth. Set the plants in full sunlight for more effective flowering.

In zone 5 provide some winter protection with a loose covering of straw or evergreen branches. To make the plants thicker, cut them back to the ground in early spring.

## Hydrangea

The four popular varieties of hydrangea that bloom through the summer are house hydrangea, peegee hydrangea, snowhill hydrangea, and oakleaf hydrangea. Each of these has individual characteristics that make it more or less desirable for use in your garden. Some are hardier than others, some bloom early in the summer, some bloom late, some have better looking foliage. However, all hydrangeas have certain virtues that make them excellent choices for summer color in most gardens. They are very hardy shrubs; the blooms are large, colorful, and long-lasting; and they are very easy to plant and care for.

### House Hydrangea Zones 4 to 10

Flowers of house hydrangea can be made to vary in color by changing the

*House hydrangea*

soil condition. You can change the color of the blooms to pink by adding lime to the soil. You can intensify the normally blue color by adding alum or forms of iron. These chemicals are available at most nurseries. House hydrangea is dense and round, and grows to a height of 8 feet except north of Zone 6 where it freezes back to about 3 feet. It does very well near the seashore. Some good cultivars are Ami Pasquier —a rich, purpled flowered hydrangea, and Amethyst—the latest of all to flower. These varieties grow 3 to 4 feet tall and are suitable for formal plantings near the house.

Set plants out in early spring or early fall. House hydrangea does best in full sunlight, although it will tolerate partial shade. The soil should be moist, well-drained, and rich in humus.

**Peegee Hydrangea Zones 4 to 10**

Many nurserymen consider peegee to be the best all-around variety of hydrangea. It is by far the most colorful of the group, it grows quickly, and is very hardy. It begins blooming in August and continues until frost. The huge, white, cone-shaped clusters of flowers are very handsome. A versatile plant, it can be grown either as bush or a tree. You can let all of the shoots develop to form a bush about 8 feet tall, or you can remove all shoots except one to form a miniature tree.

Set your plants out in the spring or fall. They will do best in full sun, but are tolerant of partial shade.

**Snowhill Hydrangea Zones 4 to 10**

Snowhill is a very hardy, compact, low-growing variety. The blooms are large, creamy white, rounded clusters that begin appearing in July and continue until frost. This shrub grows about 4 feet tall and is suitable for foundation plantings.

Set your plants out in early spring or fall in full sunlight. This shrub does best in a moist well-drained soil and a place sheltered from high winds.

**Oakleaf Hydrangea Zones 5 to 10**

Oakleaf, a slow-growing shrub, looks good when planted as a single specimen or used in mass plantings. It grows 4 to 6 feet tall. The flowers are pinkish white turning purple and are borne in narrow, upright clusters. They appear in June and last well into autumn.

Set plants out in early spring. This variety thrives in rich soil and partial shade.

## Kashmir False-Spirea *Zones 6 to 10*

False-spirea is a very decorative shrub with large showy flowers. It grows about 9 feet tall, flowering in July and August.

The flowers are broad, erect clusters 10 to 12 inches long, white or creamy white in color. When setting out this shrub, allow plenty of room for it to spread. False-spirea is generally broader than it is tall.

Set your plant out in spring or fall, in full sun or partial shade.

## Leatherwood
### *Zones 5 to 10*

Also called American cyrilla, leatherwood grows well over most of the United States. You can use it as a border shrub or as a specimen tree in partially shaded places. It generally reaches a height of 25 feet. The white flowers resemble lily-of-the-valley and appear on slender clusters through June and July. This plant is not hardy above the Great Lakes region.

Plant in spring or fall, in sun or partial shade. This plant will grow best in a sandy loam.

## Nandina
### *Zones 7 to 10*

Nandina, sometimes called heavenly bamboo and Chinese sacred bamboo, is a slow growing shrub that reaches a height of 7 or 8 feet. It begins blooming in July. White flowers are produced in great profusion on large erect clusters.

Plant nandina in the spring. Add some peat moss or leaf mold to the soil. In the South this plant thrives in either the sun or shade.

## New Jersey-Tea
### *Zones 4 to 10*

New Jersey-tea is an excellent shrub to plant in poorer soil where other shrubs will not grow. From July on, it produces fragrant white flowers in upright, oblong clusters. The leaves are said to have been used as a substitute for tea during the American Revolution. This shrub grows about 4 feet tall.

New Jersey-tea is difficult to transplant. Set plants out very carefully in spring. They will do well in full or partial shade.

## Ocean-Spray
### *Zones 4 to 10*

Ocean-spray is a spirea-like shrub that produces large drooping plumes of white to creamy-white flowers in July and early August. Its blooming period is short but impressive. This shrub grows from 6 to 10 feet tall. It is useful as a background for perennial borders.

Plant in early spring or fall. Ocean-spray will grow best in sunny or lightly shaded places.

Thin the plants out when they get too crowded to flower effectively.

## Potentilla
### Bush Cinquefoil  Zones 1 to 10

Bush cinquefoil has a fine texture and grows about 3 feet tall. The flowers resemble tiny roses and range from yellow to white. This shrub blooms freely all summer long from late May until the first killing frost, making it an excellent choice for summer color. It can be used to advantage as an informal hedge. Some of the better varieties are *grandiflora.*—noted for its large golden yellow flowers nearly 2 inches across, and *veitchii* bean which has large white flowers.

Set plants out in the early spring or

fall. Bush cinquefoil prefers a lime soil and a sunny place; however, it will withstand partial shade. If you want a hedge, space the plants about 12 inches apart.

**Golddrop Zones 4 to 10**

Golddrop is a compact shrub that grows about 2 feet tall. It is useful as a border or hedge. Golddrop blooms from early June until late October. The small yellow flowers resemble buttercups.

Plant in early spring or fall in either sun or partial shade. If you are planting a hedge, set the plants 18 inches apart; for a border 2 feet apart.

## Rose-of-Sharon
### *Zones 5 to 10*

Rose-of-sharon can be grown either as a large shrub or a small tree. It is useful in boundary plantings, screens, hedgerows, or as a background for smaller shrubs. One of the easiest shrubs to grow, it quickly reaches a height of 6 to 10 feet and is vigorous and free flowering from July until September. The large flowers always stand out. Colors are white, pink, red, blue, or purple, according to variety. This shrub will withstand poor soil and neglect.

Set plants out in the spring. Plant them in full sun for more effective flowering.

Prune in late winter or early spring.

## Roses
### *Zones 1 to 10*

Roses are probably the most popular of all summer garden flowers. They can be grown in any part of the country, and can be adapted to many garden needs.

There are thousands of varieties of roses. New hybrids are introduced all the time as old ones are dropped from the catalogs. You can choose from a tremendous variety of sizes and colors. The major groups of roses are climbers, ramblers, teas, floribunda, grandiflora, and polyantha.

The many different varieties of roses can be used for many different purposes. There are varieties for planting on lawns and borders, and for growing on arbors and trellisses. There are specimen tree roses and roses for use as bedding plants and hedges.

Roses are sold three ways: potted, packaged, and bare rooted. Buying them in pots is the least preferred way. The major drawback of buying potted roses is that the roots may have become potbound; and once roots have grown around in circles inside the pot, they will never straighten out again. Therefore the plant will never be really healthy even after it is planted in the garden.

The best way to buy roses is bare-root—from the grower. But when you buy bare-root plants, make sure they are dormant.

Roses that come in packages may have a small amount of soil around the roots, and it is all right to buy those if they are dormant.

When planting either the bare-root or the packaged roses, make sure that the roots are spread out. Don't wind them around in the bottom of the hole. This is almost as bad as buying potbound roses.

Roses will grow best where they have sunshine all day. The proper time to

plant roses depends on the severity of the winter temperatures in your region.

North of zone 5, set the plants out in early spring; either fall or spring planting is all right in all other areas. Set the plants in full sunlight about 2 feet apart. Roses need at least 6 hours of sun a day and a great deal of water. Roses are not particular about the pH of the soil. When you fertilize them, use a 5-10-5 fertilizer.

Winter protection will vary a great deal between the far northern States and the southern States. In the North, soil is mounded over the entire plant during the winter, in medium latitudes, say around Washington D.C., a very light mulch is put on, and in the South roses remain evergreen.

Because roses require more attention than most woody plants it's a good idea to get a separate booklet that specializes in rose culture. USDA Home and Garden Bulletin 25, *Roses for the Home*, is available for 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

## Shrubby Bushclover
### *Zones 4 to 10*

Shrubby bushclover blooms in late July. The rosy purple, pea-like flowers appear in loose, thin-stalked clusters near the ends of the stems. The best use of this shrub is for specimen planting. It is very easy to grow. It quickly reaches a height of 6 to 9 feet.

Set out plants in the spring or fall. They will thrive in a light sandy soil and a sunny place.

They can be cut to the ground in the fall without seriously affecting the bloom.

## Spirea

### Japanese White Spirea Zones 4 to 10

Japanese white spirea is a medium size shrub, useful as a filler in a shrub border. It generally grows less than 2 feet tall. White flowers appear in rounded clusters in July. This shrub requires very little care.

Set your plants out in the spring or fall. Plant them in full sun for best blooming.

### Froebel Spirea Zones 5 to 10

Froebel spirea grows very quickly. Like the Japanese white spirea, it is best used in open or only lightly shaded places. The flowers are deep rose red and will appear continuously throughout the late summer if you prune the shrub back after the first blooming. Its best use is as a foundation plant or border.

Set plants out in the early spring or fall. Plant them in full sun if possible, in ordinary garden soil.

## Stewartia

Stewartia is a very good choice to add summer color to your garden. The four varieties presented here range from 10 to 30 feet tall.

Set plants out in the early spring or fall. They grow best in partial shade and require an organically rich, moist, slightly acid soil.

Plant all stewartias in a place sheltered from high winds. Allow a space about 10 feet square for each plant.

During the winter keep the plants mulched with fallen leaves.

### Japanese Stewartia Zones 5 to 10

Japanese stewartia blooms in early July. The flowers are large, white, and cup-shaped. The species often grows 30 feet tall.

### Mountain Camellia Zones 5 to 10

Mountain camellia grows to 15 feet tall and blooms through July and August. The flowers are white with touches of orange and are about 3 inches across.

### Showy Stewartia Zones 6 to 9

Sometimes called Mountain stewartia, Showy stewartia grows from 15 to 20 feet tall. The flowers appear in early summer. They are large, white and very beautiful.

*Japanese stewartia*

### Silky Camellia Zones 5 to 10

Silky camellia grows to 12 feet. The flowers mostly appear in June, but continue in sporadic production through July and August. They are white with touches of red and purple at the base of the petals.

## St. Johns-wort

All varieties of St. Johns-wort are yellow-flowered and useful at the front of a border or as a low hedge. The flowers are cup-shaped and are produced in profusion for many weeks through most of the summer. The species included here are Aarons-beard, golden, goldflower, Kalm, and shrubby.

Plant in the spring or fall. For a hedge or ground cover, allow about 18 inches between the plants.

### Aarons-Beard Zones 6 to 10

Aarons-beard blooms in late July. The flowers are solitary, bright yellow, about 3 inches in diameter. This species makes an excellent ground cover in sandy soil. It grows 12 to 18 inches tall and does well in light shade.

### Golden St. Johns-wort Zones 6 to 8

Golden St. Johns-wort is the preferred species when a small shrub is needed. It grows well in partial shade, reaching a height of about 3 feet. Sometimes called areum, it blooms from July until October. The solitary, yellow flowers are about 2 inches in diameter.

### Goldflower St. Johns-wort Zones 7 to 10

Goldflower does well in partial shade. It varies in size from 1 to 3 feet and

spreads out to be as broad as it is tall. The flowers appear in June and continue until first frost. The golden yellow flowers have a waxy texture and are pleasantly fragrant. This shrub will die back during a severe winter, but will grow and flower much better the following spring.

Unlike other species of St. Johnswort, Goldflower should be set out only in the spring.

**Kalm St. Johns-wort Zones 5 to 8**

Kalm St. Johns-wort is very useful for small lawns and gardens. It is a spreading bush that grows 2 to 4 feet tall and its diameter is often greater than its height. The small flowers apper in August and are very numerous.

**Shrubby St. Johns-wort**
**Zones 4 to 8**

Shrubby St. Johns-wort grows taller than the others, usually 4 to 6 feet high. The flowers are about one-half inch across and are produced in large, showy clusters. The flowering period is July through September.

## Summersweet
### *Zones 3 to 9*

Sometimes called pepperbush, summersweet is a highly ornamental shrub that generally reaches a height of about 5 feet. This is an excellent shrub for a border, and, since it is resistant to the effects of salt spray, it does well at the seashore. The fragrant white flowers grow in narrow spikes 4 to 6 inches long. They appear from late July through September.

Summersweet is a difficult shrub to transplant. Set plants out carefully in either fall or spring in a moist acid soil. Mix peat moss or leaf mold to ordinary garden soil and pack a 3-inch layer of the mixture firmly around the roots. Like azaleas, summersweet will thrive in shady damp places.

## Swamp Azalea
### *Zones 4 to 8*

Sometimes called swamp honeysuckle, swamp azalea generally grows 4 to 7 feet tall. From late June to July and early August it produces pale purplish-pink and white flowers that are fragrant and sticky. Swamp azalea will tolerate sun, but the flowering season is prolonged if the plants are set in partial shade. This shrub will thrive in moist places from Maine to South Carolina.

In cold climates, set plants out in the spring. In the South, winter is preferable. Set the plants 2 to 6 feet apart in soil that is slightly acid. You can increase the acidity of the soil by adding peat moss or leaf mold.

## Tamarix
### *Zones 2 to 9*

Tamarix is a tall-growing shrub, occasionally reaching a height of 15 feet. The whole plant has a light airy texture. The flowers are small and pink, and are borne along almost the entire length of the branch. This shrub flowers in July.

Tamarix should be pruned heavily to keep it within bounds. Since it blooms on the current season's wood, cut it back early in the spring while it is still dormant. This shrub does fairly well in dry soil, and is useful at the seashore.

Plant in sandy or alkaline soil in full

sun. Tamarix is most appropriate in informal gardens. Set the plants a foot or so apart to form a clump.

## VINES

Vines are versatile. You will find the solution to many landscape problems through the thoughtful use of vines. Vines serve as screens, ground covers, and hiders of unsightly walls and fences. They may be an excellent source of cut flowers, and best of all, they provide plenty of summer color. *And they don't take up much space.*

As screens, they give needed privacy; as ground covers, they help stabilize loose banks and hide unsightly bare spots; as coverers of walls and fences, they soften and lessen the ugly intrusion of woven steel, aluminum, and concrete into the natural surroundings of your home; as sources of cut flowers, they provide fragrance and beauty for your home; and as for summer color . . . well, that's what you're after in the first place.

### Bittersweet
### *Zones 4 to 10*

Bittersweet is a good choice for bank planting. It will also climb walls and other supports and it thrives in ordinary garden soil. It often reaches a height of 35 feet. Small yellow flowers appear in the summer, followed by orange colored fruits in the fall.

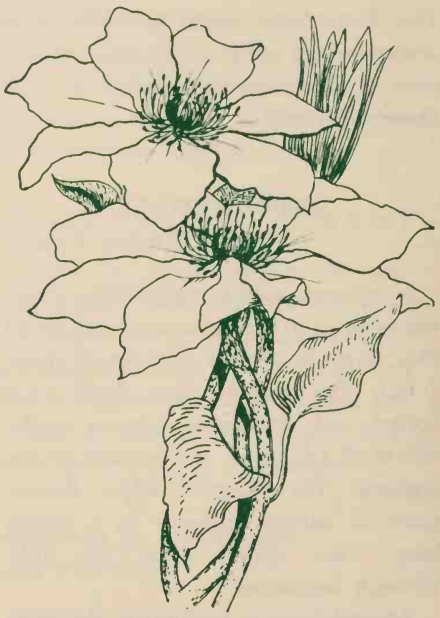
Bittersweet has male and female flowers that are borne on separate plants. You must have the female plant to bear fruit and the male for pollination. American bittersweet and oriental bittersweet are the most used and are readily available at nurseries.

Plant in the early spring or fall. Mix some peat moss or leaf mold with the soil and pack it firmly around the plants.

### Clematis

Clematis can be a difficult vine to grow. However, its beauty makes it well worth the effort. If you attempt to grow clematis, get expert advice from your nurseryman or some other qualified person. A book on the subject of vines will also be of some help. Most gardeners have trouble with clematis because it requires a limestone alkaline soil.

The flowers range from wine red to pure white, and come in many shapes — bells, urns, saucers, and stars. Some are as small as 1 inch, others are as large as 10 inches across. The plants vary in size from 5 to 50 feet, according to variety. Some species bloom on last year's wood and some bloom on the current season's



***Clematis***

growth. If you plant the former, prune the plants only after they flower, if the latter, you can prune them (severely if you want) early in the spring. The species presented here are those that will add color to your summer garden.

**Sweet Autumn Clematis**
**Zones 5 to 10**

Sweet autumn clematis bears small white flowers in late August. It blooms on the current year's growth and is by far the most common and vigorous clematis. It has very dark foliage and fragrant flowers, is very easy to grow, and it is excellent for use as a screen. It usually grows 10 to 15 feet tall, but will often reach 30 feet on a warm wall.

**Anemone Flowered Clematis**
**Zones 6 to 10**

Anemone flowered clematis is a hybrid with medium-size flowers that appear in June and July. Colors are white, pink, or red. It blooms on previous year's wood.

**Scarlet Clematis Zones 4 to 8**

This distinctive Texas species bears urn-shaped flowers in July. It grows about 6 feet tall. Its main period of bloom is in July, but it will flower sporadically until frost. Scarlet clematis frequently dies back to ground in winter, but sprouts again the following spring. It blooms on current year's growth.

**Jackman Clematis Zones 6 to 10**

Jackman clematis is one of the most popular. It blooms in mid-July and the flowers are violet-purple, 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Since it blooms on the current year's wood, it can be heavily pruned early in the spring.

Plant in spring in alkaline soil or a light, loamy soil to which lime has been added. The plant should be in a spot where the top portion receives sun or dappled shade but the roots can remain cool. String or other narrow support is necessary because the vine climbs by twisting its leaf stalks around the support.

Many large flowering hybrid clematis are available. A few plants of each variety will provide lasting summer color.

| *Variety* | *Color* |
|---|---|
| Prins Hendric | Azure Blue |
| Crimson Star | Dark Red |
| Lord Neville | Dark Plum |
| Comtesse de Bouchaud | Rose |
| Duchess of Edinburgh | White |

Set the plants out in early spring or fall. Plant in a moist, rich, alkaline soil that is well drained. The roots need a cool, shady spot. If winters are severe, it is safer to plant only in the spring. Set the collar of the plant about two inches below the surface. Guide the new stems with string until they reach the wall or trellis. When starting young clematis, it is a good idea to train them to grow fanwise. If you don't, you'll end up with a tangled mass of unmanageable foliage. Screen the main stem of each plant from pets. A hungry puppy can quickly do a great deal of damage.

## Honeysuckle

There are many varieties of honeysuckle, but only a few are suitable for adding summer color to your garden.

While the two species presented here are not the only ones suitable, they have been chosen because they are relatively easy to grow, they bloom over a long period, and are hardy over most of the United States. Honeysuckle is very ornamental, and grows 15 to 20 feet tall.

Set your plants out in the early spring or fall. Honeysuckle does best in full sun, but will withstand partial shade. For a fence, screen, or trellis, set the plants about 2 feet apart.

### Halls Honeysuckle Zones 5 to 9

Halls honeysuckle grows taller than the everblooming variety, often as high as 20 feet. It makes a very good ground cover. The flowers appear in mid summer and continue until fall. They are deep yellow and white and are very fragrant. This species can often be seen growing in the woods in Zones 6 and 7, where it is a nuisance.

### Sweet Honeysuckle Zones 6 to 9

Sweet honeysuckle is the most fragrant species. The flowers appear in early June and are white to pale yellow, trumpet shaped, about 2 inches long.

### Silver Fleece Vine
### *Zones 5 to 10*

Silver fleece vine is sometimes called the Silver Lace Vine. The flowers appear in August. They form dense clusters and are white, pale-green, or pink. This vine often reaches a height of 20 to 30 feet.

### Trumpet Vine
### *Zones 4 to 10*

Trumpet vine flowers in July. The flowers are orange to scarlet, trumpet shaped, and about 2 inches in diameter. Trumpet vine has large leaves, and it will reach a height of 30 feet on a warm wall.

Trumpet vine clings by small root-like holdfasts. It is rampant and soon becomes very heavy.

Trumpet vine grows in almost any soil in full sun. Plant only where there is plenty of room for the vine to spread.

## TREES

Selection of the right kinds of ornamental flowering trees can add summer

*Trumpet vine*

color to your garden, too. Some suggestions follow.

## Franklin Tree
### *Zones 6 to 9*

A slow-growing tree, the Franklin tree is a good choice for a shady location and can be planted successfully under a canopy of larger trees. It seldom grows as high as 20 feet. The flowers first appear in August and open continuously for several weeks. They are cup-shaped, white, and pleasantly fragrant.

Transplant in the early spring. This tree requires an acid soil and a fairly moist location.

## Goldenraintree
### *Zones 6 to 8*

The goldenraintree is a small, but rapidly growing tree that does well in light sandy soils. It grows 15 or 20 feet tall and forms a broad irregular umbrella of foliage. This tree produces many clusters of deep yellow flowers in July, which are followed by conspicuous yellow-green fruits that remain on the tree for several weeks.

Transplant in the early spring. This tree will grow in practically any garden soil, but it flowers most freely if planted in a warm sunny place.

## Japanese Pagodatree
### *Zones 4 to 10*

The Japanese pagodatree is often called the Chinese scholar tree. This graceful and wide spreading tree does well in a variety of conditions. It grows 40 to 60 feet tall and makes a striking lawn specimen. The flowers appear in August and are followed by clusters of

*Golden Raintree*

pale green bean-like pods that often remain on the tree all winter. The flowers are about one-half inch long, yellowish white, pea-like, and borne on loose clusters 10 to 15 inches long.

Transplant in the early spring. Plant in ordinary garden soil, in a well-drained place.

## Maackia
### *Zones 5 to 10*

Maackia is a medium size tree. The *M. amurensis* Rupr. grows 40 to 45 feet tall, while *M. chinensis* Takeda eventually reaches a height of nearly 70 feet. Other than height, there is little difference between the two species.

*Japanese pagodatree*

Both bloom in July and August. The white, pea-like flowers appear in erect clusters 4 to 6 inches long.

Plant in the spring or fall. For best blooming, set your plant in a sunny place. Maackia will thrive in practically any soil.

## Mimosa
### *Zones 7 to 10*

Mimosa is also known as Silk tree. It blooms in July and August. The flowers are masses of pink stamens on rounded heads. Mimosa will do well in poor, dry, gravelly soil. It blooms on current season's wood, so you should prune it early in the spring while still dormant.

To get the best out of your mimosa, give it winter protection in cooler areas of the country for the first two or three years until it is well established. Mimosa is susceptible to a fungus wilt. The fungus is in the soil, and it kills the tree rapidly and for no cause that is apparent above the ground. There are, however, some resistant varieties. They are Tyron and Charlotte. Mimosa can reach a height of 36 feet, but heights of 15 to 20 feet are most common. It has several trunks, and the branches are horizontal. It has large, lacy, compound leaves.

## Sorreltree

### *Zones 5 to 8*

Sorreltree, sometimes called sourwood, may be planted as a lawn or border specimen. This is one of the more beautiful ornamental trees. The flowers appear in July. They are small, white or off-white, and are arranged in loose drooping clusters about 10 inches long. Its fall foliage is noted for its scarlet brilliance and it makes an attractive background for the seed clusters, which remain on the tree well into the winter.

Transplant in the spring with a good size ball of earth. This tree prefers a moist, somewhat acid soil, but will adapt readily to neutral soils if they are not too dry.

*Sorreltree*

*Mimosa*

## SELECTION AND PLANNING

Planning a garden for summer color is easy. Select those varieties of shrubs, vines, and trees that bloom harmoniously together or in sequence in your area. Members of local garden clubs are usually good sources of this type of information as well as more specific information concerning those varieties of plants that do well in your locality. Your nurseryman can also help you.

When you have made your decision as to what plants you want to try, the next step is to prepare plant beds. It is important that you set new plants out as soon as you get them so that the roots don't dry out.

Planting shrubs, vines, and trees is not difficult. First, loosen up the soil with a shovel or spade. Then mix the loose soil with some peat moss or other organic matter. Before setting the plant in the hole, trim off broken roots and

cut back excessively long ones. This is better than winding the roots around in the bottom of the hole.

Set the plants at about the same depth in your garden as they were in the nursery, pack the soil around them, and water them thoroughly. Remove weak and broken branches on the plant. Wait until the plant has about 2 inches of new growth before fertilizing.

The instructions given here for planting shrubs, vines, and trees are general. Where they differ from the specific instructions given for certain plants in the list, the specific instructions should be followed.

## A WORD OF CAUTION CONCERNING VINES

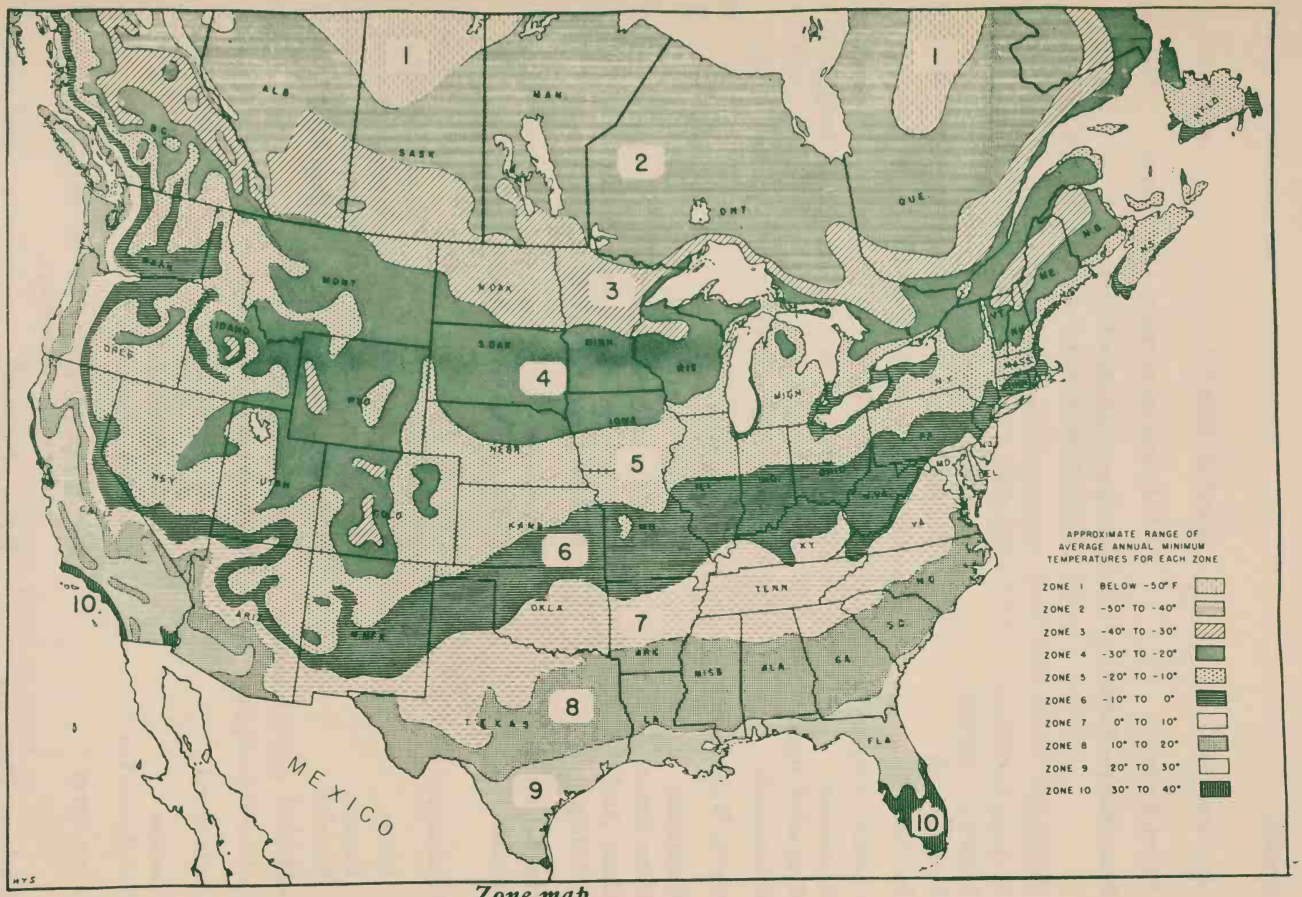
A word of caution is necessary concerning vines. Masonry walls are good for vines; wooden walls are not. Wooden walls are easily damaged by the weight of the vine and the moisture held in the foliage.

Do not allow your vines to grow above the rain gutters of your house. Once they become established on rooftops, they are extremely difficult to remove, and if they are not removed, they will cause a great deal of damage to shingles.

Vines that cling, such as the trumpet vine, should be planted close to their supporting wall. The shoots of a clinging vine may need to be held in place until they can establish their own contact. You can do this with waterproof tape.

Follow these simple rules for success in growing vines, shrubs, and trees:

- Buy vigorous plants from reputable dealers.
- Set your plants in well prepared beds.
- Water your plants frequently.
- Prune the plants every year (shrubs and trees).
- Protect your plants from winter injury.
- Spray for insects and disease.
- When cutting flowers from the plant, do so without damaging the remaining part of the plant.


APPROXIMATE RANGE OF
AVERAGE ANNUAL MINIMUM
TEMPERATURES FOR EACH ZONE
ZONE 1 BELOW -50° F
ZONE 2 -50° TO -40°
ZONE 3 -40° TO -30°
ZONE 4 -30° TO -20°
ZONE 5 -20° TO -10°
ZONE 6 -10° TO 0°
ZONE 7 0° TO 10°
ZONE 8 10° TO 20°
ZONE 9 20° TO 30°
ZONE 10 30° TO 40°
MEXICO

*Zone map*

## *Shrubs*

| *Common name* | *Scientific name* |
|---|---|
| Azalea, Swamp | *Rhododendron viscosum (L.) Torrey* |
| Beautyberry—Purple | *Callicarpa japonica Thunb.* |
| —White | *Callicarpa japonica leucocarpa Sieb.* |
| Bluebeard | *Caryopteris incana (Houtt.) Mig.* |
| Buckeye, Bottlebrush | *Aesculus parviflora Walter* |
| Bushclover, Shrubby | *Lespedeza bicolor Turcz.* |
| Butterflybush | *Buddleia davidii Franch.* |
| Buttonbush | *Cephalanthus occidentalis L.* |
| Carolina-Allspice | *Calycanthus floridus L.* |
| Chaste-tree | *Vitex agnus-castus f. latifolia (Mill.) Rehd.* |
| Cinquefoil, Bush | *Potentilla fruticosa L.* |
| Crapemyrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica L.* |
| Devils-Walkingstick | *Aralia spinosa L.* |
| Germander | *Teucrium chamaedrys L.* |
| Glory Bower | *Abelia grandiflora Rehd.* |
| Glossy Abelia | *Clerodendrum trichotomum Thunb.* |
| Golddrop | *Potentilla fruticosa var. farreri Besant* |
| Heath, Cornish | *Erica vagans L.* |
| Heather | *Calluna vulgaris (L.) Salisb.* |
| Hydrangea: | |
| House | *Hydrangea macrophylla (Thunb.) Seringe* |
| Peegee | *Hydrangea paniculata f. grandiflora (Sieb.) Schelle* |
| Snowhill | *Hydrangea arborescens f. grandiflora Rehd.* |
| Oakleaf | *Hydrangea quercifolia Bartr.* |
| Kashmir False-Spirea | *Sorbaria aitchisoni Hemsl.* |
| Leatherwood | *Cyrilla racemiflora L.* |
| Nandina | *Nandina domestica Thunb.* |
| New Jersey-Tea | *Ceanothus americanus L.* |
| Ocean-Spray | *Holodiscus discolor var. ariaefolius (Sm.) Ascherson and Graebner.* |
| Raspberry, Flowering | *Rubus odoratus L.* |
| Rose-of-Sharon | *Hibiscus Syriacus L.* |
| Spirea: | |
| Froebel | *Spiraea bumalda f. froebelii (Froeb.) Rehd.* |
| Japanese white | *Spiraea albiflora (Miq.) Zabel* |

***Shrubs* — Con.**

| *Common name* | *Scientific name* |
|---|---|
| Stewartia: | |
| Japanese | *Stewartia pseudo-camellia Maxim.* |
| Mountain Camellia | *Stewartia pentagyna L'Her* |
| Showy | *Stewartia ovata var. grandiflora (Bean) Weatherby* |
| Silky Camellia | *Stewartia malachodendron L.* |
| St. Johns-wort: | |
| Aarons-Beard | *Hypericum calycinum L.* |
| Golden | *Hypericum frondosum Michx.* |
| Goldflower | *Hypericum moserianum Andre* |
| Kalm | *Hypericum kalmianum L.* |
| Shrubby | *Hypericum prolificum L.* |
| Summersweet | *Clethra alnifolia L.* |
| Tamarix | *Tamarix pentandra Pall.* |

***Vines***

| | |
|---|---|
| Bittersweet | *Celastrus articulatus Thunb.* |
| Clematis: | |
| Anemone Flowered | *Clematis montana Buch.-Ham. ex DC.* |
| Scarlet | *Clematis texensis Buckl.* |
| Jackman Clematis | *Clematis jackmanii Moore* |
| Sweet Autumn | *Clematis paniculata Thunb.* |
| Honeysuckle: | |
| Halls | *Lonicera japonica var. halliana (Dipp.) Nicholson* |
| Sweet | *Lonicera caprifolium L.* |
| Silver Fleece Vine | *Polygonum auberti L. Henry* |
| Trumpet vine | *Campsis radicans (L.) Seem.* |

***Trees***

| *Common name* | *Scientific name* |
|---|---|
| Franklin Tree | *Franklinia alatamaha Bartr. ex. Marsh* |
| Goldenraintree | *Koelreuteria paniculata Laxm.* |
| Japanese Pagodatree | *Sophora japonica L.* |
| Maackia | *Maackia amurensis Rupr.* |
| Mimosa | *Oxydendrum arboreum (L.) DC.* |
| Sorreltree | *Albizia julibrissin Durazz.* |



☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1972 O—455–659